



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-5

www.saeedmdcat.com

SAEED MDCAT

03418729745(WhatsApp Groups)

TOPICS:

- ✓ Diversity among Animals
- ✓ Diversity among Plants

- Q.1 Which of the following statement is true?**
A. Animal cells possess a cell wall
B. Animals are unicellular eukaryotes
C. Animals have autotrophic nutrition
D. Animals require O₂ for aerobic respiration
- Q.2 The pore by which the water leaves the body of sponges is called:**
A. Ostia
B. Mouth
C. Anus
D. Osculum
- Q.3 Protostomes and deuterostomes differ in:**
A. Type of cleavage
B. Origin of mouth and anus
C. Mode of coelom formation
D. All A, B, C
- Q.4 The cylindrical body of a sea-anemone can be cut in two equal halves vertically in:**
A. One plane only
B. Four planes
C. Two planes
D. Any plane
- Q.5 Animals showing maximum complexity are:**
A. Triploblastic with radial symmetry
B. Triploblastic with pseudocoelom
C. Triploblastic with bilateral symmetry
D. Triploblastic with true coelom
- Q.6 Which one of the following are coelomates?**
A. Flatworms
B. Segmented worms
C. Roundworms
D. Unsegmented worms
- Q.7 Triploblastic, unsegmented, acoelomates exhibiting bilateral symmetry and reproducing both asexually and sexually, with some parasitic forms. This description is related to the phylum?**
A. Annelida
B. Arthropoda
C. Cnidaria
D. Platyhelminthes
- Q.8 The pouched mammals are:**
A. Prototheria
B. Metatheria
C. Eutheria
D. Egg laying mammals
- Q.9 All of the following phyla of sub-kingdom eumetazoa show triploblastic organization except:**
A. Phylum Porifera
B. Phylum Platyhelminthes
C. Phylum Cnidaria
D. Phylum Echinodermata
- Q.10 Corals are actually resulting of a combination of plant and animal life. Animals involved in its construction are:**
A. Polyps
B. Gonozooids
C. Medusae
D. Seagrasses
- Q.11 A sponge can be distinguished by the presence of:**
A. Tentacles
B. Coelenteron
C. Choanocytes
D. Calcareous skeleton
- Q.12 Its movement causes intense itching of anus, inflammation of mucous membrane of colon and appendix resulting in insomnia and loss of appetite:**
A. *Ancylostoma duodenale*
B. *Fasciola hepatica*
C. *Hirudo medicinalis*
D. *Enterobius vermicularis*
- Q.13 Exoskeleton of which of the following consists of a chitinous cuticle?**
A. Arthropoda
B. Porifera
C. Echinodermata
D. Annelida
- Q.14 Vector for spread of malaria can be:**



- A. Anopheles
C. Tse-tse fly
- Q.15 Flatworms belong to:**
A. Pseudocoelomates
C. Acoelomates
- Q.16 Most of vectors for important human diseases belong to:**
A. Radiates
C. Acoelomates
- Q.17 Mesoglea is _____ in nature.**
A. Acellular
C. Cellular
- Q.18 Most developed animals of all coelomates are:**
A. Echinoderms
C. Chordates
- Q.19 Highest degree of regeneration is present in sponges because of:**
A. Undifferentiated cells
C. Simplest organization
- Q.20 Coral reefs are mostly formed of:**
A. Calcium chloride
C. Calcium silicate
- Q.21 It is commonly known as hookworm:**
A. *Enterobius vermicularis*
C. *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- Q.22 Which one of these structures is formed from mesoderm?**
A. Intestinal lining
C. Skin
- Q.23 In earthworm, the surface/structure responsible for the gaseous exchange is:**
A. Skin
C. Ctenidia
- Q.24 Disinfestation of tape worm is possible by:**
A. Eating improperly cooked meat
C. Use of enema
- Q.25 Endoderm is involved in formation of:**
A. Intestinal lining
C. Vascular system
- Q.26 Which of the following group is not related to Bryophyta?**
A. Hepaticopsida
C. Anthoceropsida
- Q.27 The first plants to colonize land were:**
A. Spermatophytes
C. Vascular plants
- Q.28 Bryophytes are thought to be evolved from:**
A. Brown algae
C. Euglenoids
- Q.29 Conduction of water and minerals in bryophytes occurs through:**
A. Xylem
C. Diffusion
- Q.30 Gamete production in plants is by:**
A. Amitosis
C. Meiosis
- Q.31 The simplest of all bryophytes are:**
A. Mosses
C. Liver worts
- Q.32 Gametophyte is main generation of:**
A. Bryophytes
C. Algae
- Q.33 Which one of the following is character of all tracheophytes?**
B. Common house fly
D. Honey bee
- B. Coelomates
D. Radiates
- B. Pseudocoelomates
D. Coelomates
- B. Mesodermal
D. Multicellular
- B. Annelids
D. Insects
- B. Ability to reproduce
D. Simple tissue formation
- B. Sodium carbonate
D. Calcium carbonate
- B. *Fasciola hepatica*
D. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- B. Brain
D. Muscles
- B. Gills
D. Tracheae
- B. Use of antibiotics
D. Vaccination
- B. Brain
D. Vertebral column
- B. Bryopsida
D. Psilopsida
- B. Amphibious plants
D. Angiosperms
- B. Red algae
D. Green algae
- B. Phloem
D. Vascular tissues
- B. Mitosis
D. Reduction division
- B. Hornworts
D. Whisk
- B. Tracheophytes
D. Spermatophyte



- A. Root
C. Leaves
- Q.34** _____ were first plants that formed true leaves and roots.
- A. Psilopods
C. Sphenopods
- Q.35** Unequal development of various branches is called:
- A. Overtopping
C. Webbing
- Q.36** Angiosperms differ from gymnosperms in body:
- A. Female gametophyte
C. Male gametophyte
- Q.37** A flower is a modified:
- A. Root
C. Shoot
- Q.38** Following are features of monocots except:
- A. Single cotyledon
C. Scattered vascular bundle
- Q.39** Which has vascular tissue, produces spores but not seeds:
- A. Bryophytes
C. Gymnosperms
- Q.40** Double fertilization is a characteristic feature of:
- A. Gymnosperms
C. Bryophytes
- Q.41** Gymnosperms are naked seeded plants as they lack:
- A. Nucellus and integument
C. Megasporengia
- Q.42** Microspore of seed plants containing microgametophyte is called:
- A. Ovule
C. Pollen grain
- Q.43** Ovary wall in angiosperms is converted into:
- A. Testa
C. Pericarp
- Q.44** In Flowering plants, ovary wall develops into:
- A. Seed
C. Flower
- Q.45** Which adaptation is shown by bryophytes for absorption and conservation of water?
- A. Compact multicellular plant body
C. Presence of rhizoids
- Q.46** Female sex organ of bryophytes is called?
- A. Oogonium
C. Carpogonium
- Q.47** Gymnosperms constitute about _____ of world forest.
- A. 1/2
C. 1/4
- Q.48** All bryophytes are:
- A. Strictly heterosporous
C. Strictly homosporous
- Q.49** Paraphyses are not related with:
- A. Musci
C. Bryopsida
- Q.50** Bryophytes do not produce:
- B. Flower
D. Vascular tissue
- B. Lycopods
D. Pteropsids
- B. Planation
D. Fusion
- B. Friut
D. Seeds
- B. Leaf
D. Rhizoid
- B. Petals 3 or their multiple
D. Net veins in leaf
- B. Pteridophytes
D. Angiosperms
- B. Angiosperms
D. Ferns
- B. Closed megasporophylls or closed carple
D. Testa
- B. Archegonia
D. Microsporangium
- B. Tegmen
D. Seed coat
- B. Fruit
D. Seed Coat
- B. Presence of cuticle
D. All A,B, C
- B. Archegonium
D. Ascogonium
- B. 1/3
D. 3/4
- B. Strictly diocious
D. Strictly monoecious
- B. Club-mosses
D. Mosses



- A. Non-ciliated antherozoids and independent sporophyte
- B. Vascular tissues and dependent sporophyte
- C. Archigonium and archisporium
- D. Independent gametophyte and ciliated sperms

SAEED MDCAT

SAEED MDCAT TEAM



SAEEDMDCAT

CTS #5

→ ENGLISH

1 - C	8 - A	15 - C	22 - B
2 - A	9 - B	16 - C	23 - A
3 - C	10 - C	17 - C (where)	24 - B 29 - D
4 - A	11 - D	18 - C	25 - A 30 - A
5 - A	12 - A	19 - D	26 - D
6 - A	13 - B	20 - D	27 - D
7 - B	14 - C	21 - D	28 - A

→ BIOLOGY

1 - D	13 - A	25 - A	37 - C
2 - D	14 - A	26 - D	38 - P
3 - D	15 - C	27 - B	39 - B
4 - D	16 - D	28 - D	40 - B 49 - B
5 - D	17 - A	29 - C	41 - B 50 - A, B
6 - B	18 - C	30 - B	42 - C
7 - D	19 - C	31 - C	43 - C
8 - B	20 - D	32 - A	44 - B
9 - C	21 - C	33 - D	45 - D
10 - A	22 - D	34 - B	46 - B
11 - C	23 - A	35 - A	47 - B
12 - D	24 - C	36 - B	48 - C